

The Sun
AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD.
FOUNDED 1823-1852.
NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.
PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION,
Frank A. Munsey, President.
Nathan W. Pusey, Vice-President.
Dwight D. Davis, Treasurer.
H. H. Thompson, Secretary.

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Main Business and Editorial Offices.
200 Broadway, New York City.
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The Bar Association and the Judges.
It has long been the custom of the
Bar Association of the City of New
York to recommend for re-nomination
and reelection all Supreme Court Jus-
tices who have discharged their
duties faithfully and well for a full
elective term of fourteen years.

In pursuance of this policy the ju-
diciary committee of the association
on Tuesday evening reported favor-
ably upon four of the six Justices of
the Supreme Court in the First Judi-
cial district whose terms will expire
with the end of the present year; but
in regard to the two other Justices
in the same category the report of
the committee was silent.

The omission of their names from
favorable mention caused the associa-
tion to defer action on this portion
of the report until the May meeting,
when there will be a full attendance
of the members.

This matter involves the gravest re-
sponsibility on the part of the Bar
Association. Nobody in the world
ought to be more competent than the
combined membership of such an or-
ganization to guide the voters of the
community wisely in the selection of
the Judges of the higher courts.

The Judges on the bench are con-
stantly under the observation of the
lawyers who practise before them;
and the fitness and fitness of a
Judge can be measured by the senti-
ment of the bar concerning his
capacity and conduct.

Few laymen can possess sufficient
knowledge of the law or legal proce-
dure to enable them to pass upon
questions of judicial competency without
advice from lawyers; and the verdict
of a body of representative lawyers
like the Bar Association is therefore
bound to be influential in determin-
ing the action of the voters in re-
spect to judicial candidates.

The power possessed by the Bar
Association in this respect imposes
upon its members the duty to exercise
it with the utmost care.

Political partisanship should play
no part.
Faults of manner on the part of
a Judge may often be wisely dis-
regarded when the character of his
work is otherwise of a high grade.

On the other hand, if the observa-
tion of the bar has revealed the ex-
istence of substantial defects which
demonstrate unfitness for contin-
uance in office the public is entitled
to be informed of the fact. Otherwise
it is difficult to perceive how the
present high character of the judic-
iary in New York can long be
maintained.

Getting at the Facts About Socialism.
Non-socialists in the United States
have usually accepted socialism as a
doctrine of protest against oppressive
conditions in Old World countries
which had no applicability to the
situation in the United States and
consequently might safely be ignored
as a force in American affairs.

Confusion regarding socialist pur-
poses and performances has been
made greater by the fact that as to
the definition of their theories social-
ists differed among themselves to
such a degree that the gentlest philan-
thropists and the most cold blooded
assassins found it possible to wear
the same label, and outsiders have
naturally felt that a school of thought
which tolerated so much was too
slimy to merit serious attention.

But in the war we found that so-
cialism had indeed a body and a sub-
stance in this country; a body of
acts in support of the public enemy;
we learned that socialism promoted
and supported the cause of the Ger-
man and sought to tear down the
cause of the United States.

We found that socialism aimed to
wreck the defenses of America, to
open our ports to the German, to es-
tablish the Prussian monarchy in this
country.

When this knowledge was forced
upon us socialism ceased to be a sub-
ject for jest and careless speculation
and became a political problem

worthy of serious consideration. No
longer did it seem a matter of good
nature to harbor a few fools and a
few lunatics among us, protecting
them in their folly and madness by
our laws; the question rose as to the
propriety of keeping a rattlesnake in
our house any longer.

This being the case, it is entirely
appropriate that the National Civic
Federation should undertake an in-
quiry, as it announces this morning
it will do, into the facts of socialism
and socialist propaganda; and the more
these facts are studied the more
amazed, we venture to say, will the
National Civic Federation be with the
astonishing freedom of action which
heretofore has been enjoyed here by
enemies of the Republic.

Dear Coal in the Rent.
There is nothing, taxes or what-
ever it may be, that goes into rent
more directly and painfully than the
cost of heat. When, therefore, mine
operators and mine operatives meet
to discuss seriously a 60 per cent. in-
crease of wages for the workers it is
something to make the house owners
and rent payers of this neck of the
woods sit up and take notice. Just as
regularly as wages have gone up at
the mines in the last fifteen to twenty
years prices of coal have risen cor-
respondingly. No doubt they will con-
tinue to soar side by side.

It may be a fact that their wages
measured against wages in other in-
dustries, the anthracite coal miners
are underpaid. And whether this is
so or not, it is a fact that the anthra-
cite coal miners have earned the re-
spect and confidence of the public,
first, because they did not, like the
soft coal miners, try to weasel on
their agreement with the Government
and, secondly, because they did not
press their claims in the season of
freezing weather but have waited
until spring.

Under these circumstances it is
natural for the mine owners to want
to meet the workers on a fair basis
and also, we believe, the anthracite
coal miners, standing as well in pub-
lic opinion today as any other or-
ganized labor body in the country,
are likely to get their just deserts
without undue opposition from any-
body. Nevertheless the public has
got to foot the bills and might as
well take into account right now what
higher and always higher prices for
coal mean to the consumers—mean in
rents, mean in public utility charges,
mean in commodity prices.

Anybody who owns his own house
knows what a neat bill the winter's
supply of coal makes at about \$11 a
ton. Anybody with a fair memory
knows that in this part of the coun-
try anthracite is already \$5 a ton
more than it was a few years ago. If
the householder uses twenty tons a
year his added expense is \$100. If
he uses thirty tons it is \$150. If he
uses forty tons it is \$200. The house-
holder who today pays \$200 a year
for his coal instead of the \$100 that
he formerly paid can well under-
stand that the hotel, the apartment
house, the office building using five
to twenty tons a day is paying from
\$25 to \$100 a day, or from \$750 to
\$3,000 a month, more for heat, which
must go into the rent bills of the
tenants.

But that isn't all. The butcher,
having to pay so much more for his
coal, or for his rent including his
heat, must put his share of the in-
creased coal bills into the price of
his meat. The grocer must put his
into the price of his groceries. The
baker must put his into the price of
his bread. Likewise it gets into the
theatre tickets, for the theatres must
be heated; into the doctor's and den-
tist's bills, for their offices must be
heated; even into the rent bills, for
the churches must be heated.

If now the pay of the coal workers
is to go up another 60 per cent., or
anything like 60 per cent., the pub-
lic's experience warrants it in pre-
paring for a like increase in the price
of his heat. A 60 per cent. climb in
coal—and sooner or later it would come—
would land it in the neighborhood
of \$18 a ton against the \$11 and more
of this winter and the \$6 to \$7 of a
few winters ago. This increase al-
together of \$12 a ton would directly ac-
count for some pretty fat rent bills for
everybody over a few years back. For
the little ten householder it would
be an increase of \$10 a month, or \$120
a year. For the twenty ton house-
holder it would be an increase of \$20
a month, or \$240 a year. For the
500 ton apartment house it would be
\$500 a month, or \$6,000 a year, for
rent division among the tenants. For
the 1,000 ton apartment house it would
be \$1,000 a month, or \$12,000 a year,
for division among the tenants. For
the 5,000 ton office building it would
be \$5,000 a month, or \$60,000 a year,
for division among the tenants. Just
coal! Just coal shot into the rent!

Plans for Fifth Avenue Week.
What the Rue de la Paix is to Paris
and Bond Street is to London, Fifth
avenue is to New York. But owing
to its great length and the unique
contrast of its occupations America's
chief thoroughfare has outstripped its
foreign competitors and is now the
greatest business street in the world.
Wall Street is a neighborhood name
for the region of finance, just as
Broadway is the neighborhood name
for the region of the drama. Fifth
avenue, on the other hand, presents
so many aspects of the color of life
that it cannot be claimed as particu-
larly its own by any one of the in-
numerable trades that supply the de-
mands of mankind and womankind
for objects that are elegant or useful,
for the choicest products of the ages

age time for loading, transportation,
and unloading of freight, which in
1913 was four days, is now five days.

Fifth avenue's development into
what it is today, a place of infinite
variety, was not brought about by
any hothouse forcing or planning.
Special rules, regulations and limita-
tions did not precede but followed
the vast increase of traffic and the
steady pressure on the available trade
accommodation. All sorts and condi-
tions of persons interested in the
street were forced to combine to pre-
serve its individuality.

To deepen the city's sense of what
it possesses in the Avenue, to increase
the feeling of solidarity of those im-
mediately associated with it, and to
strengthen the habit of cooperation,
rather than for any purpose of im-
mediate or ultimate gain, a repre-
sentative committee has arranged to hold
what will be called Fifth Avenue
Week, from April 5 to 10, and it is
proposed to make this an annual
event.

The importance of unity in display
was shown on the occasion of the most
successful effort ever made on this
continent in the way of a celebration,
that is to say, when the street was,
in fact as in name, the Avenue of the
Allies. There was nothing patchy
about that massing of flags, for each
block was devoted to the colors of a
single nation. This time harmony
will be obtained by employing the yellow
and blue of the city flag as the
dominant note in the scheme decoration.
Apart from this everybody will be
at liberty to utilize the means at his
disposal and make his windows as
individual as he can.

It is important to make people realize
more than most do that Fifth
avenue is not merely a place where
for example, works of art may be
bought but that it has itself grown
into a work of art.

Tammany and the Ladies.

Tammany Hall was slow in coming
to equal suffrage, but it does not
delay in taking advantage of an oppor-
tunity to attract women voters to its
ranks. The Democratic machine state
in this county for delegates and alterna-
tes to the national convention is
half filled with women's names. Most
of them are put down as alternates,
but in five Congress districts women
will go as delegates.

Mr. Murphy, whatever his ethical
faults, is a practical man. He is
making a frank bid to women who
wish to be active in politics. "We
send five ladies as delegates," he can
say, "while the Republicans send only
one to their national convention. Come
into the wigwam, Maud, and get
the square deal, the even break,
the fifty-fifty division."

A Law Against Dreams?

Only a few months ago a New Jer-
sey man, dreaming that his life was
endangered by an enemy, shot his
sleeping wife, wounding her fatally.
The man's innocence of intent to in-
jure her was proved as convincingly
as such a state of mind could be
proved.

More recently a Connecticut boy,
falling asleep over a Sunday school
paper, was overcome by a nightmare
and attacked his parents with two pis-
tols. His mother suffered a slight
scratch on her forehead and his
father was wounded twice, but not
seriously.

A resident of Passaic, in New Jer-
sey, dreamed that the Devil was
standing beside his bed. The vision
had such an effect on his Jersey
victim that he promptly slashed his
own throat instead of slashing Old
Nick's, as he should have done.

Dreams are dangerous things. Any
psychanalyst will subscribe to that
statement. Perhaps some enterpris-
ing legislator will propose a law
against dreams.

Restoring Belgium's Railways.
Reports from Belgium show that
since October, 1919, trains have been
running over all Belgian lines in ex-
istence before the war, although in
some cases there was only a single
temporary track. At the date of the
armistice, November 11, 1918, it was
estimated that 932 miles (1,500 kilo-
metres) of track had been partially
or entirely destroyed during the war,
so that within eleven months after
that date all this wreckage had been
provisionally or permanently re-
built. Railway tunnels and bridges to
the number of 1,410 have been partially
or entirely destroyed during the war,
and yet by October last 746 of these
had been completely restored and 594
provisionally replaced, making a total
of 1,340.

Restoration of the rolling stock has
been a more difficult matter. Of the
3,757 locomotives in operation in
July, 1914, there were only 2,479 in
operation on August 1, 1919, with
1,209 locomotives which could not be
effectively repaired. Before the war
the Belgian railways had 3,192
passenger cars in operation, while in
November, 1919, the total number in
use was 6,755, these including cars
reclaimed from Germany. In 1914
Belgium had 95,322 freight cars in
operation, and in November, 1919,
there were 77,023 in use. Of orders
for locomotives and cars placed at
home and abroad, 8,750 freight cars
had been purchased from Great Brit-
ain, which, it is reported, are to be
furnished from British rolling stock
in France.

Although freight traffic is esti-
mated at something over 50 per cent.
of the pre-war volume, the difficulty
of handling it has been increased by
the general disorganization of the
roads during the war and by the
adoption of an eight hour day by the
Belgian State railways. The aver-

age time for loading, transportation,
and unloading of freight, which in
1913 was four days, is now five days.
The current receipts of the Belgian
State railways are on the increase in
spite of diminished traffic. In Aug-
ust, 1919, passenger receipts were
14,028,000 francs, and in August, 1919,
these had risen to 16,500,000 francs.
Freight receipts in August, 1919,
were 18,460,000, and in August, 1919,
they had only increased to 18,804,000
francs.

And Still They Come to New York!

New York is the worst advertised
community on earth. A few organiza-
tions composed of intelligent and far-
sighted citizens in private life occa-
sionally make an effort to impress the
attractions and advantages of the city
on strangers. One or two of them
may be audacious enough to attempt
to divert the attention of dwellers
here from metropolitan inconveniences
to metropolitan benefits. Most of the
time, however, when New York is un-
der discussion the failures of its city
government, the eccentricities of its
climate, the discomforts of its every-
day life are the topics receiving most
attention. A man who praises New
York city is likely to be treated with
that mildly contemptuous tolerance
meted out to those who are not ex-
actly in the know but who must be
humored for politeness's sake.

Yet in spite of all the derogatory
things which are said and printed
about New York, in spite of the sum-
mer tales of suffocating heat and win-
ter reports of blockaded, filthy street
streets, in spite of alarms about the
food supply and the coal supply, in
spite of the daily denunciation of the
city transportation service, in spite of
the sensational stories of police cor-
ruption and of crimes of violence un-
punished and malefactors unpunished,
in every other city and town in the
United States there are companies,
battalions, regiments of young men
and young women looking forward
with hope and confidence to the day
when they may test fortune here.
Their trunks are packed for the trip,
their fingers itch to buy a one way
ticket to the town of their dreams,
their hearts are set on the fine ad-
venture. Something draws them ir-
resistibly to the mouth of the Hudson,
where romance dwells and opportunity
invites.

That there is a serious lack of
housing accommodations; that prices
of food and clothing and lodging are
high; that the subways are jammed
with people all day long—none of
these incontrovertible facts deters a
single challenger of fate whose am-
bition is to carve a way to success in
the American metropolis.

The truth is that these venture-
some and bold men and women are
not deceived by superficialities. Their
spirits pierce to the heart of the great
city's being and find it sound and true
and wholesome. They are not de-
ceived by sensational falsifications of
inevitable facts. They are not alarmed
by the inconveniences imposed by
steady, unceasing growth. So New
York continues to attract the best
nation has in men and women, and
on those who are worthy it bestows
the priceless rewards it holds within
its hand.

Three detectives who were sent to
arrest NICK ARNSTEIN were fooled by
ARNSTEIN'S DISGUISE as he whereabouts,
and consequently District Attorney
SWANSON has not enjoyed the pleasure
of conference with the "master
mind." It must be very provoking to
Mr. SWANSON and his detectives to find
a man suspected of theft so lacking
in good fellowship as to deceive a
detective.

Canada to take the place of the
United States in the League of Nations.
—Cable message from London.
Poor Canada!

Ernest Defarge, who in "A Tale of
Two Cities" organized the Jacques
and led an infuriated mob against
the Bastille, declared that former prisoners
in that hated place were to be spared
Commune horrors, even though they
had become enemies, against all of
whom death sentences had been pro-
nounced. So DICKENS wrote, basing
his novel upon CARLYLE'S "History of
the French Revolution." But THOMAS
executes a former Siberian exile for ex-
closing in a pamphlet some facts un-
pleasant to THOMAS. Is it that the
exiles in Siberia were less cruel and
decent than the less and de-
of the Bastille, or that the Russian
Reds are more cruel even than the
shrieking mobs who gathered daily in
Paris in 1793 to watch the "droll
barber" behind aristocrats?

Could the trial of an apartment
house landlord for oppression of his
tenants before a jury of flat dwellers
be described truthfully as a trial by his
peers?

Here is Richmond county talking of
seceding from New York city. While
she is about it she might make the
necessary arrangements and set up in
business by herself as a State. So Little
Staten Island would take the place of
Little Rhody as the smallest but the
sauciest of them all.

With the dollar haircut confidently
predicted, it is about time to improve
the saying into "every gentleman cuts
his own hair."

Positive Facts.
The close season on sea otters in Alaska
and the waters has been extended to No-
vember 1, 1920.

There are 8,000 cases of typhus fever
in Ethiopia, with a mortality ranging from
20 to 40 per cent.

New flying men are helping California
fishermen by finding and reporting the
whereabouts of tunas.

New elections for members of the Bul-
garian Senate, which was dissolved by
the King on February 20, must be held
within forty days.

The Board of General Appraisers has
classified the whale as a fish for customs
duty purposes, although every biologist
knows the whale is not a fish.

GRADING WORKMEN.

**A Proposal to Adjust the Pay to Skill
and Efficiency.**

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
A strong reason for the H. C. of L. can
be found in one of the conditions gov-
erning union labor. I refer to the uni-
form wages of workmen.

It would appear that the inferior
workmen control the situation, for they
are the ones who most benefit from
this arrangement. There is no incen-
tive for the good workman to do other-
wise than fill in the time against pay
day, and the poor workman has no
stimulus to better his ability or prod-
uct. It is clear that production dwindle
under such a plan; watching the
output will verify this reasoning, at
least in the building trades, with which
I am familiar.

This statement is not made as an at-
tack upon the right or in fact the duty
of the workman to organize to protect
his interests. We must concede an even
right to employer and employee to hand
together for a common good. But in
the case of the employer the direction
of the employers' organization is almost
always conducted by the ablest minds
in the organization, as a result of the
organization of labor, on the other
hand, free confession is made by good
workmen of their inability to be heard
in some crucial discussions. Further
proof of this is shown in the class of
men frequently selected as delegates,
walking out otherwise.

Now in fairness let us consider the
effect of grading workmen. Let some
tribunal employ representative work-
men and employer set the value of the
product, and then there will be a
strong incentive to efficiency in all
grades, materially increasing quantity
and quality production and benefiting
not only the producer but the public
generally, thereby removing much of
the friction which now arises between
the employer and his clients, one of the
troubles which labor usually escapes or
remains ignorant.

The ungrate workman of to-day feels
as rule no particular interest in either
his boss or his customer. To me it ap-
pears that this is the weak spot in or-
ganized labor, and one that must be cor-
rected by the discussion and action of
the deans of the various crafts. If a
way can be found of adequately recog-
nizing and encouraging excellence in
work, unionism will be respected, where
now it is feared and distrusted. Will
the heads of the unions ever see the
value of this and retrieve their basic
error?

A WORKMAN AND THEN AN EMPLOYER.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 10.

THE USELESS LANDMARK.

**High Bridge Dear to Some Folks,
Though in Commerce's Way.**

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
Your editorial article on High Bridge,
the oldest bridge over the Harlem River,
interested a large number of persons in
this part of the city who love the old
structure and dislike the idea of its be-
ing torn down because it "serves no uti-
litarian purpose whatever except in so
far as it is a promenade."

Residents in other parts of New York
may look upon High Bridge as nothing
more than a landmark, which has out-
lived its usefulness now that the city
gets its water supply from the Catskill
aqueduct and may consider it an imped-
iment to navigation in the Harlem, but
residents of Washington Heights do not
look upon the matter in this light.

The old bridge is as dear to them as
it was to the past generation, and they
hope it will not be found necessary to
remove it as an obstruction to com-
merce. They are satisfied to have two
of the arches removed, but they do not
want to have the bridge torn down.
Superstitious persons might prefer to
have the bridge demolished rather than
to have two arches removed from the
present fifteen, leaving what they con-
sider the fatal number of thirteen, but
they are in the minority.

As a promenade High Bridge holds
its present claim to fame. It has nothing
to offer to its admirers except the
wide walk of brick and an unim-
peded view north and south of the
Harlem dotted with puffing tugs, and in
the season rowing shells. And how these
persons do take advantage of what the
old bridge has to offer!

On clear days its single brick walk
is well used by residents of the Heights,
who descend from the bluffs on the west
side of the structure and leisurely stroll
across to the other side. Then they
turn and come back, stopping now and
then to gaze up or down stream as their
fancy dictates.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, March 10.

High Bridge Has Friends.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
Don't let them pull down High Bridge!
There are too many pleasant mem-
ories. Many years ago I took a happy
ride to New York, and one day was
placed in a delightful ride through the
upper part of the city and across High
Bridge.

I have passed under that bridge a
thousand times since that day, and I
have always been reminded of the happy
day long ago. Now the memory of the
day and my bride is all I have left.

ALBANY, March 10.

Ministers Overruled by Landladies.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
May I add my exegesis of the ruling by
the Federal Reserve Bank at Chicago
regarding the marrying of employees of
certain grades? It is that the minister
makes the couple one, but the landlady
charges board for two. The tariff is
higher to-day too on board and lodg-
ing.

New York, March 10.

Why Intermissions Now!

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
With the saloons closed what is the
use of observing the old custom of hav-
ing an intermission in the theatres?
Why not cut it out and lengthen the
play or shorten the hours twenty min-
utes?

PERRY LUKENS,
New York, March 10.

Saving Birds in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Christian Science
Monitor.
The status of the Manitoba birds is be-
ing altered by amendments to the Insecti-
cide act. The speaker is being
taken off the protection list, but the birds
are not. And the birds have been
retained. W. G. Scott of East St. Paul,
nest ornithologist, has been consulted in
connection with the changes. When leav-
ing the Parliament building Mr. Scott
was formerly lived in Winnipeg, where
he was city treasurer for years, said:
"I saved the meadow lark fifteen years ago
when they wanted to make it a game
bird."

A Tip for the City Farmer.

From the Missouri City Sheet.
The white chickens match up so well
against the grape and the gooseberry.

DROP CURTAIN ART.

**Under a Cloud in New York It May
Still Be Studied in Boston.**

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
Drop curtains, grave and gay, old and
new, are brought to mind by "P. P."'
letter. The smiling bride alights
from her coach with the aid of the drop
curtain, the rather fragile and very
lacy consort, while rows of happy ser-
vants stand waiting to welcome her on
the porch of a magnificent mansion, un-
furling for so many reasons to the gaze
of Broadway Theatre patrons, had a
rival in a like monotony, called, if I
remember correctly, "The Return from
the Masked Ball."

This awful effort was encountered in
countless theatres throughout the coun-
try in the '90s, the curtain apparently
being turned down by a dozen by a firm
of New York scene painters. One still
does duty, I believe, in the Castle Square
Theatre, now called the Arlington, in
Boston.

It pictures a motley group of wooden
revellers coming away from an impos-
ing chateau at dawn, garbed in gar-
ments weird and wondrous. In the pro-
vincial cities at the time it was about
as certain to be viewed in the local
theatre as "The Monarchs of the Glen"
or "Marcus Stoner." In "Love" above the
square plans in the parlor of the hotel.

In Boston too there hung in the old
Grand Opera House, and still hangs, I
believe, "A Feast at the House of Lu-
cullus." For the doubtful pleasure of
the assembled guests, reclining amid
mounds of viands and fountains of wine,
a young lady, perhaps from the Winter
Garden of her time, in the local
theatre as "The Monarchs of the Glen"
or "Marcus Stoner." In "Love" above the
square plans in the parlor of the hotel.

"P. P." will find a duplicate of the
Roman chariot race still doing duty in
the Bowdoin Square Theatre in Boston.
And a block away, high up and the
theatre as "The Monarchs of the Glen"
or "Marcus Stoner." In "Love" above the
square plans in the parlor of the hotel.

The Athenian curtain pictures a
stage coach without a name, a coach
and a country road, while a yokel
or two, if memory is correct, stand be-
side the railing of the nearby rustic
bridge girding in its train. The curtain,
since the theatre has become the "home
of refined burlesque," is not in use, and
but once each year, during the summer
cleaning, is dropped in its swift of dust,
then run again aloft, where doubtless
it mimes, as from below, these come-
dians of the stage, who are not to be
the sound of Irish or Yankee comedian
placed in a rural drama, on the night
it rose and fell in response to applause
for Roland Reed, Januscheck, the Vokes
group and the Davenport.

Here in town theatre curtain art gave
way some years ago to the conserva-
tive stretches of silk or tapestry on
view at the Empire or the Globe, or to
really dignified scenes similar to that
depicted at the New Amsterdam. How
many Manhattanites by the way, are
proud of the fact, well known to our
fellow players in Brooklyn, that